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and biology. A chapter on bacteria and soil minerals has been added. Tuberculosis is the only disease which is treated at length. The treatment of acquired immunity is misleading, in that vaccination is the only method of conferring immunity which is discussed, and the natural inference is that diphtheria and other diseases are thus treated. Antitoxins are not mentioned. A part of a chapter on fungus diseases of plants shows plainly the effect of too much condensation. The characterization of wilts, rusts, etc., on page 295 is unscientific and inaccurate. The student can gain little by a mere list of names of hosts and parasites such as this chapter contains. There is much that might be eliminated to make room for more adequate treatment of other subjects. As an introduction to the subject for the general reader or for the high-school student the volume is excellent; as a college text, however, it seems inadequate.—R. E. BUCHANAN.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

Current taxonomic literature.—R. HÖROLD (Bot. Jahrb. **42**:251–334. 1909) presents a synoptical revision of the American Thibaudieae and carefully tabulates their geographical distribution. One monotypic genus (*Englerodoxa*) and 67 species referred to 17 genera are published as new to science.—G. MASSEE (Annals of Botany **23**:336. 1909) has published a new genus (*Gibsonia*) of the Ascomycetes; the new fungus was found growing in a drain in North Lancashire, England.—E. A. FINET (Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. IV. **9**:97–104. *pls. 1, 2.* 1909) describes several new or noteworthy species of Orchidaceae, some of which are American.—L. A. DODE (*ibid. 232–234*) has published a new genus (*Orias*) of the Lythraceae from China.—N. L. GARDNER (Univ. Cal. Pub. Bot. **3**:371–375. *pl. 14.* 1909), under the title "New Chlorophyceae from California," has published two new monotypic genera (*Endophyton* and *Pseudodictyon*); a new species of Ulvella is also proposed.—O. TSCHOURINA (Bull. Soc. Bot. Genève II. **1**:98–101. 1909) has published a new genus (*Astrocladium*) of the Palmellaceae. The new alga was discovered in the vicinity of Geneva, Switzerland, and is represented by a single known species.—W. BIALOSUKNIA (*ibid.* 101–104) proposes a new genus (*Diplosphaera*) of the Pleurococcaceae, to which is referred but one species. The alga was isolated from the lichen, *Lecanora tartarea*, and developed as a pure culture.—G. O. MALME (*ibid.* 182) records a new species of Xyris from Brazil.—V. CALESTANI (Nuovo Giorn. Bot. Ital. N. S. **15**:355–390. 1908), under the title "Sulla classificazione delle crocifere italiane," recognizes 31 genera for Italy, including one genus (*Euxena*) published as new to science.—R. PAMPANINI (Bull. Soc. Bot. Ital. **1908**:132–134) describes a new species and variety of Tithonia indigenous to Mexico.—K. K. MACKENZIE (Muhlenbergia **5**:53–58. 1909) lists several species of Carex collected by A. A. HELLER in Nevada in 1908 and describes two new species.—P. B. KENNEDY (*ibid.* 58–61. *pl. 2*) in continuation of his "Studies in Trifolium" describes and illustrates a new species from Oregon.—W. FAWCETT and A. B. RENDLE (Journ. Botany **47**:122–129. 1909) in continuation of their studies on Jamaica orchids have published 13 new species belonging to various genera and one new genus (*Neo-urbania*); the new genus is based on

Ponera adendrobium Reichb.—J. A. PURPUS (Monats. Kateenk. **19**:52, 53, 89. 1909) describes and illustrates two new species of Cereus from Guatemala.—F. EICHLAM (*ibid.* 59, 60) has published a new variety of *Mamillaria Celsiana* Lem. from Guatemala.—T. S. BRANDEGEE (Univ. Cal. Pub. Bot. **3**:377–396. 1909), under the title "Plantae mexicanae Purpusianae," has published 43 species and one variety of angiospermous plants as new to science, and proposes the following new genera: *Setchellanthus* of the Capparidaccae, *Acanthothamnus* of the Celastraceae, and *Dichondropsis* of the Convolvulaceae.—H. D. HOUSE (Muhlenbergia **5**:65–72. 1909) has described 7 new species of American Convolvulaceae and made several new combinations.—B. SCHROEDER (Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells. **27**:210–214. 1909), under the title of "Phytoplankton von Westindien," lists 71 species from West Indian waters, including one new to science.—J. BRIQUET (Ann. Conserv. et Jard. Bot. Genève **11–12**:175–193. 1908) has published 10 new species and 4 new varieties of Ranunculus and Geranium from Mexico and South America.—N. WILLE (Nyt. Mag. Naturv. **47**:— (reprint 1–21. *pls. 1–4.* 1909) describes and illustrates a new genus (*Wittrockiella*) of the Chaetophorales, represented by a single species, *W. paradoxa.* The material on which the new genus is based was collected near Lyngor on the southeast coast of Norway. The author proposes for it the new family *Wittrockiellaceae* and states that its nearest affinity is with the Chroolepidaceae.—E. HASSLER (Bull. Soc. Bot. Genève II. **1**:207–212. 1909) proposes a new genus (*Pseudobastardia*) of the Malvaceae from South America.—H. CHRIST (*ibid.* 216–236) in continuation of his treatment of the ferns of Costa Rica, for the "Primitiae florae costaricensis," has published 27 new species and one monotypic new genus (*Costaricia*), also 2 new species of Lycopodium.—E. L. GREENE (Rep. Nov. Sp. **7**:1–6. 1909) publishes 17 new species of the genus Aconitum from western America.—F. KRÄNZLIN (*ibid.* 38–41) has described new species in the Orchidaceae, some of which are from South America, and (*ibid.* 114, 115) a new species of Epidendrum from Mexico.—T. HERZOG (*ibid.* 49–69), in collaboration with different specialists, has published 37 new species of Siphonogamae from South America, chiefly from Bolivia.—A. COGNIAUX (*ibid.* 69–72) has described six new species and varieties of Orchidaceae and Melastomaceae from Paraguay, and (*ibid.* 121–123) four new orchids from Jamaica.—E. HASSLER (*ibid.* 72–78) has published six new species and varieties of Malvaceae and Leguminosae from Paraguay and proposes a new genus (*Pseudopavonia*).—A. LINGELSHEIM, F. PAX, and H. WINKLER (*ibid.* 107–114), under the title "Plantae novae bolivianae," have published 20 new species of flowering plants.—W. BECKER (*ibid.* 123, 124) records two new species of Viola from Peru.—E. PALLA (Oester. Bot. Zeits. **59**:186–194. *pl. 3.* 1909) has published several new Cyperaceae, including a new species of Bulbostylis from Bolivia.—E. ULE (Verh. Bot. Ver. Brand. **50**:69–123. 1909), in cooperation with several specialists, has published 70 new species of flowering plants from South America, based on collections made by himself in the region of the Amazon; two new genera are proposed: *Chamaeanthus* of the Commelinaceae and *Dolichodelphys* of the Rubiaceae.—P. HENNINGS (*ibid.* 129–136) has described several new fungi, including

a new monotypic genus (*Exogone*), which the author refers to the Rhizinaceae; the material on which the new genus is based was found growing on partially decayed leaves of cabbage.—T. MAKINO (Bot. Mag. Tokyo **23**:59–75. 1909) in continuation of his studies on the flora of Japan describes several new species and proposes a new monotypic genus (*Ortherodendron*) of the Celastraceae, based on *Elaeodendron japonicum* Franch. & Sav.—W. SUKATSCHEFF (Jour. Bot. St. Pétersb. **3**:124–136. 1908) gives an account of an alga recently discovered in Lake Lunoevo, Russia, for which the author proposes the generic name *Lunoevia;* illustrations supplement the description.—V. L. KOMAROV (Acta Hort. Petrop. **29**:179–362. *pls. 5–20.* 1909) presents a monographic treatment of the genus Caragana, in which 56 species are recognized, 27 being new to science; the genus has its distribution through central Asia and China.—E. B. COPELAND (Phil. Jour. Sci. **4**:1–64. *pls. 1–21.* 1909), in an article entitled "Ferns of the Malay-Asiatic region, part I," including all families of ferns for the region except Hymenophyllaceae and Polypodiaceae, recognizes 22 genera, to which are referred 196 species. The genus Cyathea dominates, being there represented by 101 species. Each genus is illustrated by reproduced photographs, but from rather fragmentary material.—C. B. ROBINSON (*ibid.* 69–105) records for the Philippine Islands three species of the Chloranthaceae, of which one is new, and some 55 species of the section Phyllanthinae of the Euphorbiaceae, of which 21 are new to science.—R. MUSCHLER (Bot. Jahrb. **43**:1–74. 1909), under the title "Sytematische und pflanzengeographische Gliederung der afrikanischen Senecio-Arten," presents a detailed consideration of the genus, as it pertains to Africa, recognizing about 500 species, 28 of which are here described for the first time.—H. D. HOUSE (Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. **18**:181–263. 1908) presents a monographic treatment of the North American species of Ipomoea, in which 175 species and several varieties are recognized, 30 being new. The author gives concise keys, rather full synonomy, and numerous citations of well-known series of exsiccatae, thus making a very useful synopsis for the identification of material of this group. The revision excludes Operculina, Quamoclit, Exogonium, Calonyction, Turbina, and Rivea.—P. C. STANDLEY (Muhlenbergia **5**:81–87. 1909) has described 5 new species of Castilleja from the southwest.—E. O. WOOTEN and P. C. STANDLEY (*ibid.* 87) describe a new species of Lathyrus from New Mexico.—J. M. GREENMAN.

Cytology of a Drosera hybrid.—Since the preliminary announcement of ROSENBERG'S work on the hybrid *Drosera longifolia*×*rotundifolia*, cytologists have awaited with some impatience the more detailed account, which has now appeared.[3] Besides giving a comparative study of the external features of the two parents and their hybrid, the present paper describes the behavior of the chromosomes in critical phases of the life-history of both parents, and gives an extended account of the chromosomes of the hybrid.

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[3] ROSENBERG, O., Cytologische und morphologische Studien über *Drosera longifolia*×*rotundifolia*. Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakad. Handl. **43**:1–64. *pls. 1–4.* 1909.